

The Chicago-Northwestern Convention—Dec. 2 and 3, 1903

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WEEKLY



WALTER S. POUDER.
(See page 741.)



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EDITOR,
GEORGE W. YORK.

DEPT. EDITORS,
DR. C. C. MILLER, E. E. HASTY, EMMA M. WILSON

IMPORTANT NOTICES.

The Subscription Price of this Journal is \$1.00 a year, in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; all other countries in the Postal Union, 50 cents a year extra for postage. Sample copy free.

The Wrapper-Label Date of this paper indicates the end of the month to which your subscription is paid. For instance, "dec03" on your label shows that it is paid to the end of December, 1903.

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Advertising Rates will be given upon application.

National Bee-Keepers' Association

Objects of the Association:

- 1st.—To promote the interests of its members.
- 2d.—To protect and defend its members in their lawful rights.
- 3d.—To enforce laws against the adulteration of honey.

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Send dues to Treasurer.

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A Celluloid Queen-Button is a very pretty thing for a bee-keeper or honey-seller to wear on his coat-lapel. It often serves to introduce the subject of honey, and frequently leads to a sale.



The picture shown herewith is a reproduction of a motto queen-button that we are furnishing to bee-keepers. It has a pin on the underside to fasten it. Price, by mail, 6 cents; two for 10c; or 6 for 25 cents. Send all orders to the office of the American Bee Journal.

Some Good Glubbing Offers.

As this is the time of year when most subscribers renew their subscriptions, we wish to call special attention to the following, which we are sure will commend themselves to all:

- | | | |
|---------|--|-----------------|
| No. 1— | The Bee Journal and Dr. Miller's "Forty Years Among the Bees" (book alone, \$1.00)..... | Both for \$1.75 |
| No. 2— | The Bee Journal a year and Prof. Cook's "Bee-Keeper's Guide," (book alone, \$1.20)..... | " 2.00 |
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| No. 6— | Bee Journal a year and Standard Untested Italian Queen (mailed in May or June, 1904) (Queen alone 75c) | " 1.50 |
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| No. 9— | The Bee Journal a year and an "Emerson Binder," (stiff board) (binder alone, 60c)..... | " 1.40 |
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| No. 13— | The Bee Journal a year and Root's "A B C of Bee-Culture," (book alone, \$1.20) | " 2.00 |
| No. 14— | The Bee Journal a year and a Foster Stylographic Pen (Pen alone, \$1.00) | " 1.75 |

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GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,

144 & 146 E. Erie Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

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Your Name and Address on one side—Three Bees on the other side.



(THIS CUT IS THE FULL SIZE OF THE KNIFE.)

Your Name on the Knife.—When ordering, be sure to say just what name and address you wish put on the Knife.

The Novelty Knife is indeed a novelty. The novelty lies in the handle. It is made beautifully of indestructible celluloid, which is as transparent as glass. Underneath the celluloid, on one side of the handle is placed the name and residence of the subscriber, and on the other side pictures of a Queen, Drone, and Worker, as shown here.

The Material entering into this celebrated knife is of the very best quality; the blades are hand-forged out of the very finest English razor-steel, and we warrant every blade. The bolsters are made of German silver, and will never rust or corrode. The rivets are hardened German silver wire; the linings are plate brass; the back springs of Sheffield spring-steel, and the finish of the handle as described above. It will last a last-time, with proper usage.

Why Own the Novelty Knife? In case a good knife is lost, the chances are the owner will never recover it; but if the "Novelty" is lost, having name and address of owner, the finder will return it; otherwise to try to destroy the name and address, would destroy the knife. If traveling, and you meet with a serious accident, and are so fortunate as to have one of the "Novelties," your POCKET-KNIFE will serve as an identifier; and in case of death, your relatives will at once be notified of the accident.

How appropriate this knife is for a present! What more lasting memento could a mother give to a son, a wife to a husband, a sister to a brother, or a lady to a gentleman, the knife having the name of the recipient on one side?

The accompanying cut gives a faint idea, but cannot fully convey an exact representation of this beautiful knife, as the "Novelty" must be seen to be appreciated.

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GEORGE W. YORK & CO.

Chicago, Ill.

Please allow about two weeks for your knife order to be filled.

ESTABLISHED IN
1861
AMERICAN
BEE JOURNAL
THE OLDEST BEE-PAPER
IN AMERICA

43d YEAR.

CHICAGO, ILL., NOV. 19, 1903.

No. 47.

Editorial Comments

Don't Feed Syrup Now.

If you have been wise you will not be feeding anything now; the time for that was earlier; but if you have been improvident enough to leave some colonies till now with insufficient stores, let the deficiency be supplied with combs of sealed honey or with candy. Don't think of feeding syrup now.

The Varying Value of Honey-Plants.

This is one of the curious things in bee-keeping. It is well known that alfalfa is one of the most valuable honey-plants in Colorado and other Western regions, while, until lately, there has been no report of honey gathered from alfalfa east of the Mississippi. Now hopes are entertained that by means of inoculating the soil with the proper bacteria, alfalfa may flourish in localities where hitherto it has been a failure, and that in such places it may become valuable as a honey-plant. But what will account for the widely differing values of the goldenrods and asters? Surely, there can hardly be lacking some bacterium in the soil of northern Illinois, where several varieties of these plants grow luxuriantly and abundantly, yet they are reported worthless as honey-plants. Why worthless here and excellent elsewhere?

The Use of the Uncapping-Knife.

An old bee-keeper writes:

"What T. F. Bingham says, on page 712, about the use of the honey-knife, is worth all the long discussion about it in the Los Angeles report; but can it be possible that there is anything like 195 pounds pressure on the knife? It doesn't seem to need a strength of many pounds to move the knife."

Mr. Bingham is attributing to the pressure of the atmosphere what really should be attributed to the viscosity of the honey. The atmosphere is 15 pounds to the square inch, but that cuts no figure; the pressure is there on both sides alike, even if one side is immersed in honey. Try the flat side of the knife on a comb of very cold, thick honey, and then try it on one of warm, thin honey. The pressure of the atmosphere is the same in each case, but the knife will move with much greater difficulty in the case of the cold honey, because of its greater toughness.

This, however, does not take anything away from Mr. Bingham's argument in favor of having the $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch bevel rather than the $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch blade next to the honey. For the blade being five times as wide as the bevel, it will take five times the force to overcome the friction, so to speak, of the honey.

Selling Small Crops of Honey.

Recently we received an inquiry from a bee-keeper who had only about a ton of extracted honey, asking where he could sell it, and also what it was worth.

As to its value, of course we referred him to the market column the American Bee Journal. Any one who gets this journal regu-

larly would hardly need to write to us to know the market price of honey. That is what the honey quotations are published for.

Now, about where to sell honey. In the particular case referred to, we suggested that as he had only a small amount of honey to dispose of, we believed he could realize the most for it by working up a home market, or in near-by towns. If he should ship his honey to a large city market he would likely get about 6 cents per pound for it. If he put forth some effort, by offering it direct to families in say 6 or 8 pound pails or cans, he would doubtless get at least 10 cents a pound for it, if not more.

We would like to see bee-keepers get more for their fine honey, but in order to do so, a great many more of them will have to work up their own market. Of course, the bee-keeper who has a number of tons of honey can not usually dispose of it in a home market. Such will have to ship it to the larger city market. But there are thousands of small cities and towns that do not use a tenth of the honey they should use, and would use, if they were offered the honey direct by the producer.

We believe this matter will bear investigation and development. We would like to hear from those who have made a success of the home-marketing plan.

Prices and Profits in Bee-Keeping.

The following is a sample of some of the correspondence that has come to this office lately and within the past few years:

Mr. YONK:—I believe the common bee-keeper is the milk-cow of the big bee-supply factories, and the commission houses of the big cities. I can see no profit in bee-keeping. And it looks to me funny when factories advertise in the bee-papers that the bee-keeper should borrow money and send it to the factory to get the goods early. Those people like to get all the money out of the bee-keepers, and let the latter have only the bee-stings in the summer-time.

I believe there is a great, big humbug in comb foundation. It will stand the heat of an ice-box but not the heat of a hive full of bees. It must be more than half profit. Of course, there is more profit in that kind of foundation. I wouldn't use any foundation without wiring the frames.

BAPTIST BECK.

Being entirely out of the bee-supply business now, we feel that we can offer a few comments on Mr. Beck's letter without being accused of having "an ax to grind."

In the first place, we learned enough about the bee-supply business, while we were in it, to know that there is no fortune in it for any one, be he manufacturer or dealer. Why, if the profits in making and handling bee-supplies were equal to those in many other lines, bee-keepers would be compelled to pay about double the present retail prices for the supplies they use in their apiaries. We feel that we know something about this matter, for we are in a city where there is a great variety of business done, and we know that the profits in a number of other lines of trade are far in excess of those connected with handling bee-supplies and honey.

As to the intimation of Mr. Beck, that comb foundation is adulterated, we can only say that the bulk of the comb foundation sold to-day is made by the Weed process, and the fact is that the sheeting method of that process will not work adulterated wax. So that idea of Mr. Beck is entirely wrong. Almost any bee-keeper knows that on a very hot summer day, with a heavy swarm of bees in a hive not ventilated, any kind of comb foundation will likely melt down if not wired in the frames.

As to there being no profit in the bee-business at the present price of honey, we suppose that can also be said of any other farm products at different times during a series of years. But we venture to say that

there are a good many bee-keepers that would never complain at all, only guarantee them a fair crop of honey every year. They will take care of the price.

The fact is, there has never been a general oversupply of honey in this country. There may often be more produced in any one locality than can be used there during the year; but there are always many other places where not nearly enough has been produced to supply the demand. What should be done is to even up the surplus crop—distribute it more evenly throughout the country. Then a better price could be secured.

Honey will not usually sell itself, any more than it will take unto itself legs and walk off. The honey-producer must make some effort to dispose of his crop. But he must first see to it that it is put up in the best possible shape for market. Properly graded, neat and clean. He then needs to watch the markets—learn the supply and demand, as far as possible.

In our experience as a bee-supply dealer, we have not found the bright, pushing, up-to-date bee-keepers objecting to the ruling prices on bee-supplies. We have come in contact with a great variety of bee-keepers, too, in what was our bee-supply department. No one hears of a Coggs, a Dr. Miller, a France, a Brodbeck, or any other large bee-keepers complaining of high prices of bee-supplies. They have done business enough to know that when the expenses connected with manufacturing and handling bee-supplies are considered, the present prices are none too high. But, actually, there are a few bee-keepers who think \$1.00 is a high price for 52 copies of the American Bee Journal! But we doubt if any one can afford to keep bees at all, if he can not afford to pay a dollar for a bee-paper.

As to the suggestion that bee-keepers borrow money and buy supplies in the fall, that is all right. It would in some cases be a saving to the bee-keeper to do that. And for so doing, an early-order discount is offered by some manufacturers. But, of course, no one need borrow money or buy supplies in the fall just because some bee-supply manufacturer suggests that he do so.

In conclusion, we want to say that we don't know of any bee-supply dealer or honey-dealer who is getting rich in either business. Neither do we know of any honey-producer that is getting rich. Bee-keeping is not a get-rich-at-it business; neither is the bee-supply business, nor the bee-journal business. But all are businesses in which a fair, honest living can be made by hard work, and by "keeping everlastingly at it."

Queens or Laying Workers.

A Kansas correspondent wrote inquiring as to the value of a queen which, upon beginning to lay, laid a number of eggs in a cell, only occasionally having a single egg in a cell; but within 24 hours another letter came, saying:

"I have looked into that hive again, and conclude that the queen is missing, and that laying workers are laying the eggs. What made me think at first that it was not laying workers, was that every cell contained one egg or more; that there were no vacant cells, but the eggs are fastened to the pollen in partly filled pollen-cells. It beats anything I have ever read about for laying workers; there must be many of them, or they are very prolific in egg-laying."

It may be said in general that a good queen will lay one egg in a cell, only duplicating the eggs when cramped for room. Yet there are rare exceptions, a good queen at first laying more than one egg in a cell, even when there are plenty of vacant cells. There is nothing strange about the large numbers of eggs laid by laying workers, for there is not, as some seem to think, only one laying worker in a hive, but a number, if not a majority, of the denizens of the hive are engaged at the miserable business.

There are cases in which it is impossible to diagnose certainly the presence of laying workers, at least until the brood is sealed, for the eggs will be laid just as regularly as if laid by the best queen. This, however, is probably never the case except where there is only worker-comb in the hive; for if drone-cells are present the laying workers prefer them, and will lay a large number of eggs in each drone-cell—sometimes a dozen in each—rather than to put up with the cramped quarters of a worker-cell. Generally, however, one or several queen-cells will be found well filled with eggs by laying workers. When eggs are found only in queen-cells, it is safe to say laying workers are the culprits.

It is also pretty safe to say there are laying workers if an egg is found laid on pollen, although, very rarely, a good queen may do such a foolish thing. When the brood is sealed, then all doubt as to the presence of a good queen is removed, for the sealing, instead of being

flat, looks like a lot of little marbles, showing that there are laying workers or a drone-laying queen.

Automobiles for Bee-Keepers and Their Cost.

This is a matter concerning which there is some interest, and A. I. Root gives some figures in *Gleanings in Bee-Culture*. He copies the following from the *Cleveland Leader*:

"William Huston, who recently made an 8000-mile trip through the East in his automobile, to-day figured out the cost of keeping his machine in repair during such steady and hard service. He finds that the mere cost of operating his automobile was 10 cents a mile, divided as follows: Tire maintenance, 5 cents a mile; gasoline, 2 cents a mile; general repairs, 3 cents a mile."

This would be rather expensive for bee-keepers, but Mr. Root thinks it unnecessarily high, probably being for a large machine costing \$1500 or \$2000 instead of \$600 or \$700. His own experience makes him estimate: Tires, 1½¢; gasoline, ½¢; repairs, 1 cent a mile, or 2 cents a mile in all. Bee-keepers, who are dreaming of some day owning an automobile, will be anxious to put faith in the figures of Mr. Root, rather than in those of Mr. Huston.

Comparing this with the expense of using horse-flesh, Mr. Root bases his estimate on the charges made by liverymen, and thinks 10 cents a mile none too high for a horse and buggy. Some bee-keepers will smile at the thought of its costing them 10 cents a mile for old Dobbin and the wagon. Perhaps some one will give us an estimate of the actual cost for his team in visiting out-apiaries.

Smoking Bees at the Hive-Entrance.

Renewed attention is called to this matter by the wide variance of opinion expressed by two bee-keeping editors. The Editor of *Gleanings* says that even in the case of a very cross colony he seldom blows smoke in at the entrance. The Editor of *Barnum's Midland Farmer* says: "Smoke first, several minutes before taking the cover off; this will give them a chance to fill up with honey."

Is it locality, the character of the bees, or what is it that will justify such opposite treatment? Are none of Mr. Root's cross bees ever found near the entrance, and are Mr. Barnum's bees so savage that it is not safe to open a hive without first pouring smoke into the entrance for several minutes? In the case of the average bee-keeper, the choice between the two ways would probably be a choice between stings and loss of time. The amateur, with only one or two colonies, would probably prefer to lose the "several minutes" rather than to run the chance of the stings. The practical bee-keeper, with 50 or more colonies to open in a day, would hesitate at the loss of time. "Several minutes" would be at least three minutes to each colony, and for 50 colonies that would make two hours and a half, to say nothing of blowing the bees out of the hive with so much smoke. Perhaps the two gentlemen might get together and make some kind of a compromise.

Miscellaneous Items

General Manager France wrote us Nov. 10, saying that the National Association had just won two more victories—one in San Antonio, Tex., where complaints were made against a bee-keeper by neighbors; and another in New Jersey, where honey-thieves were caught, plead guilty, and settled.

Ohio Bee-Keepers to Organize.—In *Gleanings in Bee-Culture* for Nov. 1, appeared the following editorial paragraphs:

There is to be a joint meeting of the Hamilton County Bee-Keepers' Association with the Ohio State Bee-Keepers' Association, at Cincinnati Nov. 25, in the convention hall of the Grand Hotel. The Hamilton County Bee-Keepers' Association, as I have already mentioned, is a very lively organization; indeed, I believe it is the most flourishing body of bee-keepers that ever existed in Ohio. It has regular monthly meetings, and the enthusiasm seems to keep up to the boiling-point. Well, its members are thoroughly aroused as to the necessity of having a foul-brood law in Ohio, and they desire to co-operate with their brethren all over the State in asking our next General Assembly to pass such a measure. The old Ohio State organization held its last meeting in Cleveland, if I mistake not. The secretary, Miss Dema Bennett, just before she died, turned over to me the

records and other properties of the old Ohio State organization. The time now seems to be ripe for reorganizing it, and holding a meeting in Cincinnati, for we are bound to have a good local attendance and an enthusiastic meeting. Bee-keepers all over the State are asked to lend their influence, for it is proposed to bombard the Ohio State Legislature with a goodly company of bee-keepers, possibly holding one meeting in Columbus while the legislature is in session. The date of the convention, Nov. 25, the day before Thanksgiving, will insure low railroad rates; and you may rest assured that the bee-keepers of Cincinnati will do the handsome thing in their part of the work.

It is highly important that every bee-keeper in the State should petition his own Senator and Representative. Soon after this journal is out the election will be over, and you will know who your next law-makers will be. Possibly you will know before. In any case, see them as soon as possible, and secure from them a pledge of support. *This is very important*, for it is essential that every member of the General Assembly be approached by one or more bee-keepers; for when our measure comes up they will feel that the law is urgently needed. We must make them feel the pressure. Put in your best efforts now before you forget it. If you can't see your man, write him.

The meeting at Cincinnati will not be devoted entirely to the discussion of foul brood. Other subjects will be discussed, and among other things will be a stereopticon talk in the evening.

LATER.—I have just learned that D. R. Herrick, a Republican nominee for the legislature, and who has signified his willingness to father and support a foul-brood bill, will be present to address the convention. As he will probably be elected, this means much to us.

We hope that Ohio bee-keepers will turn out in goodly number at Cincinnati Nov. 25. Practically all will be able to get home again before the Thanksgiving dinner gets cold. Ohio needs a strong State organization of bee-keepers. Cincinnati is just the place to start it off. There are a lot of live, energetic bee-folks down there, that can do anything they really want to do. We shall expect great things from them. Being an "Ohio boy" we naturally look to our native State to be the foremost in all good movements.

Bees in a Chicago Hotel.—The following account of a hotel guest with bees appeared in the Chicago Tribune of Nov. 4:

Busy, buzzing bees stampeded guests and employees at the Palmer House yesterday afternoon. Escaping from a suit-case, in which they were being conveyed to Iowa, they flew through corridors and lobby, stinging a number of patrons.

Clerk Vier, at the counter, noticed two or three insects buzzing about his head.

"Shoo!" he exclaimed, slapping at them.

Just then Edward Tiedt, of Indiana, appeared on the scene. He was excited.

"Have you seen any bees around here?" he asked, and then, as he perceived the insects, tried to round them up with a piece of gauze netting.

"They are high-priced bees," he declared. "I was taking them to my farm in Iowa. I'll give \$1.00 for every one that is captured."

Bell-boys became busy, but not busier than the bees, and guests fled from the rotunda. Some sought the bar, and the bees followed. Two made directly for a Scotch high-ball, and were killed with a towel.

A young woman telegraph operator sought refuge in a telephone booth, but she didn't stay long, for a bee had entered before her and resented the intrusion.

Mr. Tiedt had intended starting an apiary on his Iowa farm, and the bees were in a small box that was in his suit-case.

A Large "Portico Hive."—A. G. Erickson, of Barry Co., Mo., wrote us, Nov. 9, as follows:

EDITOR YORK:—I send you a newspaper clipping to show that bees can work as well in large places, or large hives, as they can in small ones. A. G. ERICKSON.

The clipping referred to in the foregoing is as follows:

BEES WERE GOOD TO THIS OAK GROVE MAN.

Two swarms of bees took possession of a cavity in a portico at the home of Dudley Owings, a farmer near Oak Grove, last summer. They were not molested until a few days ago, when Mr. Owings "robbed" them, and secured more than 200 pounds of fine honey. This is a fine output for one season. As honey is worth 16 cents a pound, the two colonies of bees netted Mr. Owings \$32.

Lizards and Insects that Fool Bees.—"There is a kind of lizard which lives in the sandy deserts of Arabia," says the Sunday School Times. "Its body is so like the sand that it can not be distinguished from it at a little distance, but it has on each side of the mouth a fold of skin of a very light crimson color, which the creature can blow out into the form of a round blossom, and in this state it looks exactly like a little red flower which grows abundantly in the sand. Insects are attracted to this curious object, mistaking it for a

real flower that has honey in it for them, and they approach the mouth of the lizard without fear, when they are immediately snapped up.

"There is also an insect common in India which feeds upon other insects, and, in order to catch them, puts on the appearance of the flower of an orchid. Its legs are made flatter and broader than those of any other insect; they are colored a beautiful pink hue, and they ray out from the body of the insect exactly like the petals of a beautiful flower. Insects are deceived by this wonderful likeness to the blossoms which they frequent for the sake of their honey, and are immediately caught up by their treacherous foe."

Sketches of Beedomites

WALTER S. POWDER.

The subject of our "sketch" this week was born Dec. 2, 1860. He was reared on a fruit-farm in Hamilton Co., Ohio, and took a liking to the bee-business during his college days. He established a queen-rearing business, but after advertising for some years, succeeded in disposing of his entire product of queens to the late Chas. F. Muth.

Mr. Powder was one of the helpers in the factory of The A. I. Root Co. for a short time during 1883. He opened a small honey and supply house in Indianapolis, in 1889. With his nephew (now Dr. H. C. Cragg) for a helper, they made the business grow by being economical, both of them "batching." The stock of goods then consisted of a set of scales, a barrel of honey, and 20 colonies of bees!

Mr. Powder was the author of a pamphlet called "The Busy Bees and How to Manage Them," which helped many a beginner in bee-keeping.

To-day Mr. Powder has an immense stock of honey, beeswax and bee-supplies, without a single dollar of indebtedness.

He is unmarried, and for two years has been unfortunate about his hearing, thus debarring him from taking active part in social or church work.

Mr. Powder has been one of the American Bee Journal's continuous advertisers for years. And no one exceeds him in promptness in paying bills. He is one of the reliable kind of young business men that are succeeding because of their honorable dealing and energetic endeavors. We feel like giving such a boost whenever we can, though they are usually the kind that have already boosted themselves into success by their own efforts.

We believe we have not met Mr. Powder since the convention of the National which he refers to on another page—in 1886. And we have entirely forgotten that street-car remark, though we don't doubt that we said it. We had been married just a few weeks before that meeting. Sorry Mr. Powder has not as yet followed our good example in that line. But it isn't too late yet.

Honey as a Health-Food is the name of a 16-page leaflet (3½x6 inches) which is designed to help increase the demand and sale of honey. The first part is devoted to a consideration of "Honey as Food," written by Dr. C. C. Miller. The last part contains "Honey-Cooking Recipes" and "Remedies Using Honey." It should be widely circulated by every one who has honey for sale. It is almost certain to make good customers for honey. We know, for we are using it ourselves.

PRICES, prepaid—Sample copy free; 10 for 20 cts.; 25 for 40 cts.; 50 for 70 cts.; 100 for \$1.25; 250 for \$2.25; 500 for \$4.00; 1000 for \$7.50. Your business card printed free at the bottom of the front page, on all orders for 100 or more copies. Send all orders to the Bee Journal office.

Our Wood Binder (or Holder) is made to take all the copies of the American Bee Journal for a year. It is sent by mail for 20 cents. Full directions accompany. The Bee Journals can be inserted as soon as they are received, and thus preserved for future reference. Upon receipt of \$1.00 for your Bee Journal subscription a full year in advance, we will mail you a Wood Binder free—if you will mention it.

Convention Proceedings

THE LOS ANGELES CONVENTION.

Report of the Proceedings of the 34th Annual Meeting of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, Held at Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 18, 19 and 20, 1903.

(Continued from page 727.)

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY MORNING SESSION.

This session opened with Pres. Hutchinson in the chair. Prayer was offered by Dr. Miller.

Mr. N. E. France then addressed the convention on

THE ERADICATION OF FOUL BROOD.

This subject of foul brood is one that has been discussed through our papers over and over again, and the appearance of the disease, together with its serious effects, has been described repeatedly, until it seems almost useless to rehash

have some remedy by which we could legislate to make these movements all National in their character. I hope the day is coming when the helping hand of the National Association can reach out and help sister States to get this legislation. During the little time I have been acting as General Manager, I have realized the necessity of this important part of the work.

But to come to the individual work of foul brood, I find bee-keepers in my own State (I will not say this of others) who are readers of two, some of them of three, bee-papers, and who are practical bee-keepers, and are up to date; but when you come to converse upon the subject of foul brood with these parties, they say they have not had experience, they have not posted themselves upon this branch of the business. When it gets into their yard it gets a good foothold before they become interested. Then they begin to go over their literature and look up the subject, having failed, unfortunately, to put the information into their heads, in which case they would have recognized the disease when it made its first appearance, and the serious results which followed might have been avoided. To know it at the first glimpse is very important; to know what to do with it comes later on.

Foul brood has been described over and over again, and I hardly know whether it is worth while to take the valuable time of this convention to go into that here, whether it is desirable to describe it so as to know it without any guessing. I have been called 300 miles to see a case of pickled brood, when they insisted they had foul brood in the yard, and how glad I was to tell them there was no foul



N. E. FRANCE FUMIGATING DISEASED COMBS.

these conditions. But I do think the National Association could help to get legislation on this subject. It looks discouraging; I realize it, at least, in Wisconsin; Mr. Hutchinson realizes it in Michigan. Inspectors in other States realize that they should go into neighboring States to see that the disease is treated when the neighboring State has no legislation on the subject, but continues to propagate the disease and send it over to us. Therefore, we ought to

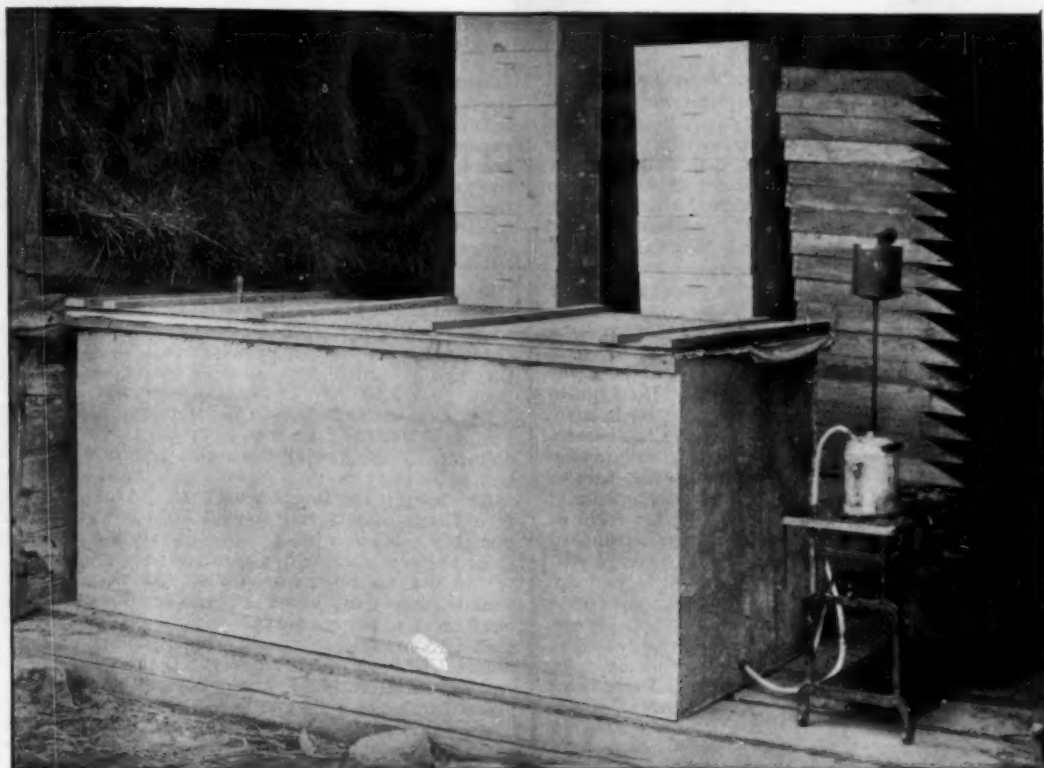
brood in the yard! But if they had read the literature on the subject there would have been no necessity for me to take such a trip. So I feel that one part of this subject needs to be impressed. To begin with, what causes foul brood? I will say, candidly, I do not know. Every case I come in contact with in my own State I back-track history, and, almost every time, it has been contagious through the bee-keeper's management in some way. There has

been a cause of it in that apiary, but what the original cause was I do not know. In certain cases it might have originated there, but that would not be a standard rule.

How do we spread it? Why, in as many ways as the bee-keeper knows of. I need not enumerate them. Sometimes by getting combs from somebody who has the misfortune to have the disease in his apiary. A man in my State bought, at a very cheap price, a lot of combs pretty well filled with honey from a neighboring apiary. He used

It will remain as found there, the larva continuing to draw down until it will turn up the head, Chinaman-shoe like. Just in that part pickled brood and black brood will do the same thing; that is, they will turn up, but they will not have that little thread running up there.

At that same stage is where it is brown, and has that ropy, stringy nature that I can not find in the case of pickled brood, and I have found it entirely different in black brood, so far as I have examined. Then, at the ropy stage,



C. A. HUFF'S TANK FOR FUMIGATING FOUL-BROODY COMBS WITH FORMALIN GAS.

these as feeders. In those colonies that needed spring feeding I cautioned him, saying, "My friend, do you know whether there has been disease in that apiary or not?" He said, "What is the difference?" I was out on my work, when I received a telegram to come immediately to this man's place. He could not wait for the dispatch to chase me around over the State, but he came overland 60 miles for me. He said, "I have got foul brood up there." I said, "Do you remember a young man who bought some combs with honey in?" He had shown me one comb as clean and white as you please, nearly full of honey, and in there I saw only three cells with foul brood. He had said that it "did not matter." Now, it was just those combs that he had fed. These all had foul brood, but no others. And, by the way, that bee-keeper was formerly of this county. He went back from California to Wisconsin, has had his experience in that, and is coming back to this county this winter to remain permanently with you.

Now, I will describe some of the symptoms of foul brood so that if any one here has not had experience, he may profit by it. Foul brood has some characteristics that are true to the nature of the disease; one would be the perforated or sunken cappings. That might also be true of some others, but it is always true at some stages of foul brood. If we would examine underneath this capping we would find a larval bee, according to its development. If we would take the early stages it would be of a coffee color, a brownish color, with a lightish streak in it, and the head end of that larval bee would be somewhat dry—a peculiar characteristic of that stage. The tongue of the bee seems to adhere to the upper wall of the comb. I never found that condition of affairs in pickled brood, black, chilled, or any other condition of brood, that the tongue stands against the upper side-walls; the larva on the lower side-walls, which is of a brownish color, and the bee is about one-half matured.

we get the peculiar odor of foul brood. Now, these are characteristics that are apparent to the eye. I might go into microscopic features, but do not care to take up these details here. I will say, however, this much: Here are specimens from 10 different bee-yards in my own State, samples of this foul brood. (Yes, I will keep them covered up! At your convenience, those of you who have not seen, and want to see the disease, will come up here and inspect these specimens. They are here for that purpose.)

Now, a little instruction as to what to look for:

First, I will ask the California bee-keepers to keep your hands off of the inside of the box, so that you may not carry the disease home. Handle it as you would any other poison. But what are you going to look at? I have marked on the box so you will know just the top end of the box. Looking straight down into the box, these cells seem to be fairly clean, but when you hold it in the sun (I would want to handle it with the sun coming into it in this direction over my shoulder, so that you can look angling down in there, at the lower side-wall, a little back from the front end of the cell). In some of these you will see that dried, black, thin scale, not quite as thick as the side-walls. That is the last stage. I have had men say, "Why is the comb in that condition? What does that amount to?" It amounts to just what I have illustrated with that comb; that brood was in those combs; it revived, and the disease starts again. In one of these combs there are eggs deposited right on top of these scales, and there is also pollen here, and there was some honey.

I was very much interested in the lecture last evening by your veteran bee-keeper, Mr. Harbison, especially in the close of his remarks in regard to foul brood in your district. You have a warmer climate than where I came from, and I do not know what would be possible if foul brood should be in the trees and in the rocks, where your bees have not

the troubles of winter as we have. But I do know in Wisconsin, and other Northern States, we need not fear bee-trees, and we never have bees in rocks in our locality, so that from that source we are practically free in the Northern States.

I had the complaint brought that if we treated all the apiaries in the vicinity where we found it, there were bee-trees there, and what was the use treating the disease when the bees from the trees would come in and inoculate everything? I had had some experience in hunting bee-trees, and I went out immediately and examined in regions badly infected with foul brood. In only one tree, where the swarm was not over a year old, did I find any disease, and that was in the last stages. But I did find trees where bees had gone from infected hives, and gone into the tree. I got permission to have those trees cut in my presence, that I might examine the brood, and in not one of them could I find a trace of foul brood. As an illustration, in this case where the bees had no comb foundation, and had to build comb for themselves, we found the bees had treated themselves. That tree I consider practically safe. The only way a bee-tree could become diseased would be where it had accumulated combs and then robbing diseased hives. In that way it might become infected. But in our Northern States we know that they can not stand the winters, and they soon perish, and the squirrels and bee-moth get rid of everything inside that hollow tree in a short time afterward. But in these localities it may be another subject.

Now the old treatment, the McEvoy plan, has come so near perfection, when followed in close detail, that I doubt if we can improve upon it at the present date. A little carelessness in any part of it, and we may spread the disease. Early this season there was considerable writing in our bee-papers of the treatment of infected combs by the use of formaldehyde. Of course, I was interested immediately, and got material together, and as early as possible went at it to test that treatment. As a final result of that, treating a good many combs in various parts of my own State, I will say the results are simply this:

Where the cells are open, where the gas can penetrate into the open cells, where there was dry larvæ, in every case where they were fumigated, the bees carried out the disease, and they continued to be free from infection. So much, I say, where the gas can reach it. But I have been unable to kill the germs of the disease under the capping. It doesn't seem to go through it. In fact, I have found, in capped brood-combs where there were bees apparently healthy, said combs fumigated, and the next day the little bees could crawl. If it would not kill the live bees it would not kill the germs of disease. It had the same ropiness, the same odor after fumigating. In one case I grafted some of that kind of comb into a colony, and had to treat it later.

I would recommend, if you have any doubtful combs, and have any cells capped over, before you use any formaldehyde treatment, that you uncapped those cells, allowing the gas to get in there, because the walls of the capping are almost impervious to the gases. I do believe, instead of trying to save all black brood-combs by this formaldehyde treatment, that we would better make wax of it, and put in a new sheet of foundation. It is poor economy. Last year I became disheartened with the saving of old combs. There were parties whose bees seemed to lack energy, but when the old combs were taken away, and they had new ones, there was a new ambition. If, however, we do save the old combs, give them a double dose of formaldehyde treatment. I should be very cautious in trying to save these old combs.

At the Chicago convention, last December, the very best part of it was, after I had finished, those who had had experience, or were afraid they might have, asked questions, drawing out the vital parts. And to those that wanted questions answered, that was worth more to them than the cost of attending the meeting. This is your convention, and I feel I am encroaching upon your valuable time if I do not give you such an opportunity.

(Continued next week.)

Why Not Help a Little—both your neighbor bee-keepers and the old American Bee Journal—by sending to us the names and addresses of such as you may know do not now get this journal? We will be glad to send them sample copies, so that they may become acquainted with the paper, and subscribe for it, thus putting themselves in the line of success with bees. Perhaps you can get them to subscribe, send in their dollars, and secure for your trouble some of the premiums we are constantly offering as rewards for such effort.

Contributed Articles

An Improvement in Honey-Cans Needed.

GOOD, old, black Johnny Parker, when I was a boy, used to rattle off his prayers in boisterous eloquence, with the saliva spattering from his thick lips along with his earnest words, and he seldom failed to use one climax expression, "*Oh, Lawd, speak wid a bois ob sebben peal; a bois like I'under.*" I don't know that I have recalled that expression before for 40 years, till this very evening, while reading the American Bee Journal, on the first moment of its arriving, about a larger opening for honey-cans; and then I felt like invoking Editor York (Johnny Parker fashion), to let his columns ring on the subject till the improvement asked for is granted.

The retailers all over the country, who out-number the producers ten to one, if not a hundred to one, should have the first right to be considered in this question of convenience, for it is getting the honey out, and not putting it in, that is the matter. A producer can fill his cans, no doubt, through a small hole just as easily as he could through a large hole, and just as cheaply with the same honey-gate. Why should he care for the difference one way or another? For he is not the man who is to be tortured by this shortcoming in the honey-business, in getting that same honey out after it is candied down solid. While he, with a merry tune, can put the liquid honey in the cans, a hundred different men may have it to peck out—with occasion for tears, possibly. Now, whose happiness should be weighed in this case, the one man or the hundred?

In the last two years, on account of shortage with my bees to supply my home demand for honey, I have had, each year, to send for several shipments of honey from New York and Cincinnati, in which the 5-gallon can full of solid honey always figured largely. If the cans are not burst, or cut, or eaten through at the bottom by acidulated honey, or no nail-holes punched in them by the donkey that crates them—shame on him! I am not exaggerating a particle, for I have never yet received a shipment of honey without too many of the cans being exactly as I am describing. Then if they are sound, I like to set four or six of them into a liquefying tank a foot deep, and boil water around them till the honey is in a hot, liquid state.

And now comes the experience with the small-mouthed cans, which does not improve a man's happiness a single bit. No sooner is the honey hot than it begins to swell, and a scum rises thick upon it, and the cans, if they have been honestly filled, will refuse to hold their contents, and they will all be taken with the dyspepsia. Hurry up quick with a bowl and spoon! I grab a tablespoon, and behold it won't go into the mouth of the can, so I am compelled to putter away as fast as I can with a teaspoon to save some of the honey, while the cans are running over and some of the honey is wasting. A hole large enough to admit a cream-ladle 2½ or 3 inches wide would put an end to this waste, and with some men, no doubt, save hard words.

What did you say? "Dig a little out before melting it?" I have tried that, and it is impossible to do it successfully, because the hole is insufficient; and, even then, in some cases I have had them run over because I couldn't get out enough. And if I should take an inch auger, and bore it out in chunks to make room for the froth, that would not liquefy what I would take out.

What is that? "Cut the top out of the can?" Well, I have to do that in most cases now, but it spoils the can, you know; and, besides that, it is not a funny job to lift out of a boiling-hot liquefier a 60-pound can of honey, without handles, brimful, breast high, boiling hot, and burning one's fingers with a possible slop-over, with a woman standing by to say, "You must not use such language." We leave out the flowery language at our house; but I know human nature well enough to guess what most men would say; and I would not waste the gospel on those poor fellows, either, till I went first and secured the reformation of the honey-can makers, for to prevent an evil is much better than to cure. Here is a good chance for A. I. Root's evangelism.

If the narrow-mouthed men should try my liquefier a few times, and it did not put prayers in them for a bigger hole, and two handles to each can, I am mistaken. For I

have never yet seen a wire handle on a honey-can that was strong enough to be trusted in holding 60 pounds of hot honey without danger of breaking, for many of them break for me in lifting them out of the crate or box.

And last, but not least, a hole large enough for a cream-ladle would enable the buyer to inspect that honey more fully at first, so as to avoid taking from an unprincipled producer worthless stuff, as I have known to be the case from buying it myself in the present narrow-mouthed cans, which are not favorable for the dealer's inspection. But we fixed it up, for he was a manly man, and took it right back.

So I vote for a 60-pound honey-can with a hole in the corner of the top—as the most convenient place for pouring out hot honey—not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 inches large, and a strong wire handle on either side of the top; even if they cost more; for we consumers are the ones, in the end, who will have to pay for them.

Respectfully submitted by,

COMMON-SENSE BEE-KEEPING.



Sweet Clover—Is it Good or Bad?—And Some Other Things.

BY WALTER S. POWDER.

BACK in the seventies, when I first became interested in bee-literature, I was alarmed to learn that sweet clover was not looked on with favor by those who were planting for honey. I had established a small apiary at my father's home, on one of those beautiful hills just north of Cincinnati, and I felt rather badly when I discovered that I was in the midst of great fields of sweet clover. I gleaned from the bee-papers and text-books that bees would become intoxicated on sweet clover, and many a bee would never be able to return with its hard-earned morsel. On going to the clover-fields at twilight I soon learned that there was some truth in the statements that a few bees could be found numbed and dying on the bloom.

As time went on sentiment changed, and we have learned to look forward to having as much sweet clover produced in waste-places as possible. I have been guilty of carrying the seed in my pocket and scattering it in waste-places, and others have done likewise, till it has increased wonderfully. We have all wished for more sweet clover, and now we have it, but I am undecided whether it will ever prove the boon that we have looked for. I do not fear that it destroys bees to amount to anything, but, blooming as it does at the same time with our white clover, and being inferior in quality, it has greatly lessened the value of our white clover crop in central Indiana and southern Ohio this year. It is inferior in taste, in color, and in thickness; in color it has a greenish tinge. I have known the bees to refuse to work on its bloom, and again I have known but two seasons in 30 years when it yielded a surplus in this section of the country.

It yielded a surplus this year, the first since 25 or 30 years; I do not remember the exact year, but it was the same year the National Bee-Keepers' Association met at Indianapolis. [This was in 1886.—ED.] I remember this distinctly, because this was the first big convention of bee-keepers that I had ever attended. At this convention the late Chas. F. Muth exhibited a sample of sweet clover extracted honey, and I remember that Dr. Miller, in his good-natured way, suggested that its greenish color might be attributed to the coal-smoke around Cincinnati. I wanted to get up and say that I had some just like it that was produced where there was no coal-smoke, but I hesitated because I was too bashful.

CONVENTION REMINISCENCES.

I shall always remember this convention in just the same way that a boy remembers his first circus. It was one of the events of my life to meet and shake hands with the men whose names were so familiar in the bee-papers. The late Thomas G. Newman was the principal orator. Dr. Miller was the funny man who kept the house in good cheer. W. Z. Hutchinson, a tall, handsome fellow, was taking items in shorthand for his "Notes from the Banner Apiary." I suppose I whispered to my nearest companion that he is the one I'd like to be. Mr. York was Mr. Newman's handy man, with a budget of books and copies of the American Bee Journal. Mr. York was about the only one who did not care to discuss bees during intermissions. He told some of us boys that those Indianapolis street-cars

would be too slow for Chicago, and I guess that I thought, "Well, he's the one I'd rather be."

Frank L. Dougherty was then the Indianapolis honey and bee-supply man. Dr. G. L. Tinker had sent samples of sections made of white-poplar, in four pieces, and I do not believe that I have ever seen their equal in fine workmanship. In fact, I was so favorably impressed with them that I ordered a lot of them as soon as I returned home, and I took them to a printer and had my card printed on them. I used them in a Betsinger case, with wire-cloth separators, and produced honey so fine that when I exhibited it half the observers would say it was "machine-made," because it was too fine to have been made by the bees!

CANS VS. BARRELS FOR HONEY.

I also wish to say a word about barrels for extracted honey. They are not popular in the Indianapolis honey market. There are several reasons for this. Usually the quantity is more than a customer wishes to purchase at once; but the worst objection is that they do not hold out in weight. I have tested the matter a number of times, and a 500-pound barrel will invariably show a loss of 60 to 80 pounds. How this loss occurs I am unable to explain.

The 5-gallon can is the proper article for shipping extracted honey, but there is room for one improvement. The boxes should be bound with hoop-iron to prevent the bottoms from coming off. It is not unusual to find loose bottoms; and an occasional nail plunged in the bottom of a can will do a lot of damage.

A thin layer of excelsior laid in the bottom of these boxes helps a whole lot to make matters safe.

Marion Co., Ind.



The Texas Honey-Producers' Association.

THE bee-men of Southwest Texas, who held a series of meetings recently, are now well organized and incorporated under the laws of that State with \$5000 capital, divided into 500 shares and made assessable. The capital stock is all subscribed for, but when a bee-keeper wishes to become a member, certificates are transferred to him.

They began the conduct of business Sept. 1, and up to Oct. 1, when the charter was granted, they had disposed of nearly 15 tons of honey, and had control of nearly 5000 colonies of bees.

This association will give a new impetus to the bee-industry, because members get their supplies, including cans, at wholesale prices, and receive retail prices for their honey. Extensive plans are being inaugurated for a betterment of the condition of the bee-keeper, and the placing of the honey market on a firmer basis by guaranteed full-weight and purity, together with a price that will bring it in direct competition with other sweets. At present the producers are experiencing not only a greater production than demand, but a demoralized market, on the account of much honey being packed in the past with utter disregard to rules of grading, or neatness or care in packing.

The board of directors, consisting of Dr. J. B. Treon, president; L. Stachelhausen, vice-president; M. M. Faust, G. F. Davidson, W. E. Crandall and E. E. Longenecker, are formulating rules for grading, packing and marketing, which will at once place the product of the association in demand, because the dealers will at once know upon what to depend. Samples are required at least three times a year from all members, and as often as the honey seems to take a decided change in flavor and quality.

Promptness in the delivery of honey by railroad is another thing the association is watching with much interest, and are now collecting data. At present, it takes from 6 to 12 weeks to get a local shipment into North Texas and the Territories.

Commission men and others, who, at the outset, looked upon the association with contempt, are now upon a tottering fence, or have fallen entirely on the favorable side, owing to the quiet but determined policy now pursued. Agents of trusts are now placing bids with them, and making desperate efforts to make prices that will defy competition for the present, when, according to the golden rule of the trusts, the producer, or, rather consumer in this instance, must suffer. With the efficient anti-trust laws of Texas, and the indignant determination of the bee-keepers, it is safe to say they will live together, or die in the attempt.

Next year considerable comb honey will be produced,

and an effort to open the market of our larger cities will be pushed with vigor.

Protection of the producers has also been carried out within the association, by the heavy bonding of the secretary and manager, Lafayette Haines, and treasurer, J. H. Brown.

Our Bee-Keeping Sisters

Conducted by EMMA M. WILSON, Marengo, Ill.

Introducing Queens—A Bee-House.

Our bees wintered all right last winter. We increased from 7 to 8 colonies, and our bees are getting along fine.

I would like to ask a few questions, the first about introducing queens. What time is the best?

The next is about a bee-house. My papa made a bee-house 50 feet long, 7 feet high, and 7 feet wide; that makes a space in front of 7 feet, and that makes two shelves. We would like to know if we could put the hives one above the other, or if we would have to put them on one shelf. We live in a town, and our lot is not very large, so we must keep our bees as close together as we can.

I like to read what the bee-keeping sisters have to say about their bees. We make our own hives, and I helped to put up the frames, and wire them, and put in the foundation.

HOPE H. ABEL.

Northampton Co., Pa. Oct. 25.

1. The best time in the season to introduce queens is when the bees are gathering honey most freely. The best time in the day is toward evening, when the bees have about ceased to fly.

2. Certainly, you can put them on two shelves, one above the other.

So, Miss Hope, you help make hives and frames, and put in the foundation? I imagine papa thinks you are a big help to him. Wish you had told us how old you are.

Arizona Bachelor Bee-Keepers Want Wives.

The following clipping has been received:

WANTS CAR-LOAD OF WIVES.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 21.—J. Few Brown, cashier of the Valley National bank at Winchester, is asked to send a car-load of Virginia wives to the bachelor bee-farmers of Arizona.

Mr. Brown is a member of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, and the letter is from B. A. Hodsell, an Arizona bee-keeper, also a member. He says he knows of 30 prominent young men in that section who are greatly in need of wives, and who will make faithful and acceptable husbands. He asks that a car-load of girls eligible for wives be sent.

Mr. Hodsell was in Winchester a year ago, and was favorably impressed with the girls in the valley of Virginia.

It's all right for bachelor bee-keepers to desire good wives, but there may be some question whether the best sort of material will be willing to be peddled out in that sort of style. Some inquiries sent in to this department go to show that there is a desire for women bee-keepers as wives, but it may as well be understood first as last, that this department is not a matrimonial bureau.

A Bee-Keeping Sister Too Successful.

Mr. A. I. Root, relating in Gleanings in Bee-Culture his travels in Michigan, tells of his surprise at finding that Mrs. Charles Shuneman was going to give up bee-keeping because of too great success! Many of the sisters would gladly share her bee-keeping burden with her, at least the burden of harvesting a big crop of honey. But here is Mr. Root's story:

"I don't know that I ever before in my life found a bee-keeper (or bee-keeperess) who was going to quit the business because of being too successful. Mrs. S. says she greatly enjoyed bees until this season. She had enjoyed studying them and building up colonies; and this present

year all that marred her enjoyment was the fact that she had secured a tremendous honey crop! The honey was beautiful in quality and great in quantity; but she said it was too hard work for any woman, and her husband was in other business, so he could not give her any assistance; so she wanted to sell out and give it up. If the crop had been more moderate, or possibly none at all, she might have gone on keeping bees. There are very queer things in this world of ours, and there are some funny people in it. Perhaps Mrs. S. may conclude that, with the help of the bright boys and girls around her, she may, after a winter's rest, go on with the bee-business."

Honey-Plant Seed—Wintering Weak Colonies.

1. Will you please inform me where seed of the following honey-plants can be obtained: Blue vervain, partridge pea, phacelia tanacetifolia, and cleome?

2. Is it not better to contract the space of hives with weak colonies to save the queens for early spring work, than to unite the colonies? They have plenty of stores to keep them over.

MRS. L. M. RUSSELL.

Monroe Co., N. Y.

1. Any leading seedsman ought to be able to furnish them. Perhaps the A. I. Root Co. can do so.

2. Contracting the space will help, but not a great deal, after all. It is safer to unite than to risk wintering a weak colony. But they can be safely wintered by putting two weak colonies in one hive, as described in "Forty Years Among the Bees."

Hasty's Afterthoughts

The "Old Reliable" seen through New and Unreliable Glasses.
By E. E. HASTY, Sta. B Rural, Toledo, Ohio.

BEES PROTRUDING SMALL DROPS OF NECTAR.

I have begun to be ashamed of it already—and instead of getting well I shall probably get "wuss and wuss"—my last "Afterthink," on page 633. Mr. Arthur C. Miller says it's all right about bees protruding small drops of nectar when roaring at night; but they do it with their mouths, not with the ligula. Not much doubt that he is entirely right in the matter.

THAT SWARM IN A TREE FIVE DAYS.

Uncle Frank's September swarm, which staid five days while nobody dared to meddle with them any more, were quite interesting eccentrics for our instruction. Went west finally. Page 637.

THE C. O. D. MAIL BUSINESS.

A tremendous hint to Uncle Sam is given by the chap who makes the mail do C. O. D. business for him. That the plan should succeed a thousand times is a matter of pleasant interest. No postmaster charged more than ten cents, it seems. No record of what some of them may have said about non-required business when they were too busy already. Should the thing spread till postmasters were very often asked to make such collections, there might be a concert of refusal.

Queens by mail C. O. D. Is there anything in that? Established breeder wouldn't like it, I ween. New breeder might offer it to get custom—and then the old chaps might have to fall in. Customers could dance with glee, thinking of the poetic justice (perhaps more than justice) it would give him—means of compelling promptness. "Give you one week, and then if she isn't here this transaction's off"—in place of the sickening wait, wait, wait from month to month. Page 643.

NO HONEY-TRUST RIGHT AWAY.

If we don't have a honey-trust till little, small, local trusts first succeed and then gradually unite, we uns the "skeery" folks can give our trembling thoughts to several other bogies first. Not during A. D. 1904, will the sweet octopus make us feel how bitter it can be—not quite sure about A. D. 2904.

Half the electricity about this subject, which we feel in

the atmosphere, is caused by chaps who are thinking of themselves as prominent officers of the Grand Universal Besweetenem—very fellows least qualified, perchance. Page 643.

"YORK'S HONEY" AND THE EDITOR'S TIME.

But those good folks who can't eat anything else than "York's Honey," what ever will they do now? Poor fellows! But their poverty is our riches, I reckon. Apiculture is proud enough to think that its leading journal, or journals, deserve pretty much the full time of an editor. Don't expect her servants to live on air, or even on faith; but she decidedly does like the prospect of having them live, and give her full service, too. Page 644.

DIFFERENCE IN HONEY STORED BY DIFFERENT BEES.

Was Benton bethinking himself, or did he speak thoughtlessly, when he said the honey of one kind of bees was as good as that from another? There is great difference in different species of honey-storing bees as to the quality of the honey they store, why not some difference between different varieties inside the species? Page 646.

HOT KNIFE OR COLD KNIFE FOR EXTRACTING.

Ah! it's the cold knife that is one approved California style instead of the hot knife! A little wooden keg of cold water and three knives, two to soak while one is being used. Also, some think it can't be done, while some don't think it, but just do it—do it right along in the biggest kind of work. See, also, on page 712, how the knife-man himself, Bingham, says, cold knife, and decidedly reprobates the hot one. Extracting in small way, I always use the cold knife, without even the cold water, excepting to mop off with a rag once in awhile. If I should try the hot water once (which I never fairly did), perhaps I should flop over. Wonder if cold water would really soak off those small granules of wax that oft stick on the edge. In my practice, they call for the thumb-nail to be carefully drawn along. Tiny lumps of wax allow a keen blade to pass half way through them, and then hang on with great pertinacity. Oft they are so small that two or three are hardly noticed; but, anon, a lot of them get on until something remedial must be done. I find the temperature of the air in which one works makes a great difference. The hotter the day the worse the knife behaves. Have just been doing some extracting a good deal too cold. Bad for the extracting proper, but the knife does its part well—goes right along without any thumb-nailing or soaking. But get down much colder and the honey itself will hug the knife so you can not proceed with any comfort. Page 645.

Dr. Miller's Answers

Send Questions either to the office of the American Bee Journal, or to Dr. C. C. Miller, Marengo, Ill.

Transferring—A Colony Half Drones.

1. How can I transfer a swarm of bees from a grocery box into a hive?
2. I have one colony of bees that has about as many drones as worker-bees. What can I do with them? and what is the cause of there being so many drones?
3. How much honey can bees store from one pound of granulated sugar dissolved in water? IOWA.

ANSWERS.—1. The same as your bee-book directs for transferring from a box-hive. But you would probably better not transfer so late in the season as now. One of the best ways is to wait till the bees swarm next year, and three weeks after swarming you can cut out all the combs with no danger of destroying brood.

2. It is either a case of laying workers or a drone-laying queen. In either case, the best thing is to break up the colony. The bees are probably so old that they are of little or no value to unite with other colonies, and this is one case in which, at this time of year, it may be advisable to kill the bees, as they will soon die anyway, and there is no use in allowing them to consume any more stores.

3. None that you could sell as honey. But if you feed a pound of sugar for wintering, it will probably be equivalent to about 21 ounces of honey.

Buckwheat—Raspberries—Hive-Stands—Fall Covering for Hives.

1. What is buckwheat usually worth per bushel?
2. Would it pay me to furnish my neighbor enough for five acres?
3. How much seed is required per acre?
4. Do bees gather much from raspberries?
5. What does the average bee-keeper use as stands for placing the hives on during the summer?
6. Is there any need of covering the hives with anything during the fall? WISCONSIN.

ANSWERS.—1. Varies with locality; about \$1.00 here.
2. If no other plant is yielding nectar at the time, it would pay you big.
3. About three pecks per acre.
4. Yes, the raspberry is a very important honey-plant. In some localities, notably in northern Michigan, it yields a handsome surplus.
5. Generally pine boards in some form, the simplest being two pieces of fence-board nailed on the ends of two other pieces.
6. There should be provision made in some way for bees wintered on the summer stands to be covered warmer in winter than in summer, and this may as well be on in the fall.

Keeping Comb Honey in Winter.

I have read your "Forty Years Among the Bees," and note what you say, on page 310, but here goes for a question—not of bees, but of honey:

We have a closet in our living room close to the stove, and I have filled it with honey, in small no-drip cases, with 15 sections in each. My wife thinks the honey will sour and spoil. I want to keep it from freezing. Will the heat from the stove spoil my honey? OHIO.

ANSWER.—Tell your wife that for once she will probably have to give up in the wrong. That closet, close by the stove, ought to be an ideal place for keeping honey, and would be all the better if it would keep not far from 100 degrees. Even a good bit above that would do no hurt. See page 271 of the book you have mentioned.

Late-Reared Queen.

I received a queen all right, and put her into a new hive with a frame of brood. I looked for and could not find her, but found five queen-cells capped, and the rest of the brood hatched. I suppose that indicated that she was killed, and they will rear another, but it will be too late to be fertilized this fall. Will she be any good? And will the bees work in a cucumber-house this winter? The other queen did very well. MASSACHUSETTS.

ANSWER.—She may and she may not be worth something next spring—chances not greatly in favor. A colony will work in a cucumber-house, and will help the cucumbers, but it will not help the bees.

Carniolans and Italians.

Please describe through the American Bee Journal, in a strictly "Truthful James kind of way," the Carniolan bees, and compare them with the Italians. In what respect is the one superior, or inferior, to the other? IOWA.

ANSWER.—I don't know enough to do as you desire, having had no personal experience with Carniolans. Even if I had, you might not have the same experience, for testimony concerning them is very contradictory. Probably Carniolans are not all alike. They are much more given to swarming than Italians, and the general testimony is that they are gentler. A cross between Carniolans and Italians is highly spoken of by some.

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FROM MANY FIELDS

A Good Honey-Year.

After a very poor outlook last spring, it turned out to be a good honey-year in this locality. I had 75 colonies of half-starved bees, spring count, and they increased to 100, and brought me over 3000 pounds of salable white comb honey.

WM. HARTWIG.

St. Croix Co., Wis., Oct. 31.

Bees Nearly a Failure This Year.

The bee-business was nearly a failure here this year. It has been too wet and cold. From 80 colonies I got about 1000 pounds of honey, the most of it being comb honey.

Well, if I live another year I will try my luck with bees once more. We may get a crop of honey some time, if we only hang on and do not give up.

FRANK E. KNAPP.

Wadena Co., Minn., Oct. 30.

Good Season—Bee-Paralysis.

I started in last spring with 10 colonies, increased by natural swarming to 16, and harvested 250 pounds of white clover honey and 1000 pounds of fall honey, about 175 pounds of this being comb honey, and the balance extracted. My best colony gave me 325 pounds; they were a good grade of Italians. I had 3 young colonies that gave me 125 pounds each, besides filling up all right for winter. This has been a good season for honey here.

I have introduced four queens with good success this year. One queen I got from Texas, and introduced her to a small queenless colony in May; they gave me 125 pounds of honey. This reminds me about introducing young queens to colonies that are affected with paralysis. I have changed the queen in 3 different colonies and the disease has disappeared entirely. I think the cure is all right, at any rate in my case. I had 2 cases last spring where the disease was so bad that the colony nearly died out, and yet the young queen saved all, and they gave me a nice lot of surplus honey.

I had a colony that lost their queen early in the spring, and they reared 42 perfect queens in their hive. The weather was bad, and they could not swarm, so they just killed them and kicked them out at the entrance, and I picked them up.

A. J. FREEMAN.

Neosho Co., Kans., Oct. 30.

Report for the Season.

I cannot refrain from writing once a year at least, because I never took a paper that I thought was conducted quite as well as the American Bee Journal is being conducted. For my part, I can not see how some men can handle bees without it or some other bee-paper; where they do, I surely think that the bees handle them the greater part of the time.

Three years ago I wintered 5 colonies, two years ago 9, and one year ago 20, and two of those died or dwindled away during a long, cold, wet spell we had last April. One of my neighbors had 2 colonies, and wishing to dispose of them, I traded him a hog for the bees, so this made my number good again. I have 35 this fall to put into winter quarters, nearly all being in very good condition. I think we had too much rain this season for a good crop of honey, or else I have too many bees for the pasture they have. I don't know which, as I got only about 600 pounds—30 pounds to the colony, spring count. I had one colony that stored 80 pounds of comb honey; they swarmed once, but I returned them and clipped their queen.

I would like to keep my number about where it is now, or reduce it some if I can, and I have read of so many ways that I hardly know which to adopt. This season I practiced cutting out queen-cells while the swarm was out, and then return them, but I am quite sure this would not work where one person had a very great number of colonies. Toward

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the close of the swarming season I got to clipping the queens, which I thought a better plan. As this has been a great season for swarming, the same method may work better another year.

I have read the editor's writings about the trip to California to attend the National Bee-Keepers' convention at Los Angeles, until—well, until I imagine I have been there myself. His description and explanation of things are so plain and perfect that I prize the writings very highly indeed, and hope to have the privilege of reading of many trips of like nature; also that Dr. Miller and our family namesake may live to attend many more of those meetings, for without them how would the editor's writings be complete?

W. H. ROOT.

Wayne Co., Nebr., Nov. 3.

Results of the Past Season.

My bees did very well, considering the season. I had 18 colonies in the spring, increased to 30, and got 2680 pounds of honey, mostly white clover. One colony gave 224 4x5 sections, all salable. I use the Danzenbaker hive exclusively. I know my locality, understand its flora, and have a method of handling swarms that has made bee-keeping successful as well as profitable with me.

C. E. AURICH.

Iroquois Co., Ill., Nov. 4.

[We would be pleased to publish your method of handling swarms.—EDITOR.]

In Justice to California.

I was somewhat amused and surprised at the articles written by different ones about California. Now, I do not want to criticise any one, but it is no more than fair to all Californians and prospective settlers that a wrong impression should be corrected.

Now, one impression is that we have a honey crop only once in 4 or 5 years. I have lived in the State since 1884, and have worked with bees nearly every season, and have an apiary at the present time. If my memory serves me rightly, the only total failure was in 1898; that season the bees in certain localities actually starved. It is true we have had more failures in grain-growing districts (I mean the grain crop), but because of a grain failure it is not always necessarily a failure in honey-production. In the season of 1887, and others which were very dry, the bees did remarkably well, the soil retaining its moisture from the previous season; neither does a very wet year always insure a large honey-yield.

In regard to honey-plants, a person not familiar with this country would suppose from the articles that the sages were the only natural honey-producing plants growing here. Should this be the case, I believe two years from now would see no more bees in this part of the State.

Let me name some of our honey-plants; I will enumerate them as they come in the season (from March to September): Alfalfaree,



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willows, horsemint, and numerous other wild flowers; then come black sage, white sage, wild alfalfa, wild buckwheat, and last, tarweeds. And we also have quite a few tame honey-producing plants, alfalfa, deciduous fruit-bloom, eucalyptus bloom, etc. Now, this applies to Southern California, and not to Los Angeles and vicinity alone. Remember this is no small territory—from Los Angeles to the Mexican border to the south is somewhere about 150 miles. I believe it is about the same distance to San Luis Obispo county to the north; and the distance between the large mountain ranges and the sea coast is about 100 miles, on an average. Now, is it reasonable that a person can form a correct idea of the country unless he sees more than can be seen from the trolley line that runs between Los Angeles and Pasadena? A person should be here at least during the honey season, say April or May, to gain some knowledge of the country.

Now, Mr. Editor, come out about next May, and I will be glad to take you over some bee-ranges in Riverside or San Bernardino counties.

A. F. WAGNER.

Riverside Co., Calif., Oct. 24.

[We are glad Mr. Wagner wrote the foregoing. We certainly do not want to misrepresent any part of our great country.

We hope to have the privilege some time of spending a few weeks in California, as we are fully convinced that going there in the dry season for only a few days one can not possibly get a correct idea of things in the apicultural line.

If any other erroneous impressions have been given in these columns, we will be glad to have them pointed out.—EDITOR.]

Season Too Wet for Bees.

The season here was too wet, and so many cloudy days. My bees, in the "Happy Home Hive," have enough to winter well, and some surplus, but not enough to brag about. Many colonies still have drones, notwithstanding they stopped breeding about Sept. 20.

Carroll Co., Md., Oct. 30. H. H. FLICK.

Bees Did Fairly Well.

The bees did fairly well here. I started last spring with 41 colonies, increased to 73, and put back about 30 swarms. I secured about 1500 pounds of fine comb honey.

W. R. M. COTLE.

Vernon Co., Mo., Oct. 29.

Poor Seasons in Succession.

We have gone through six poor seasons here now in succession, which makes it pretty tough. We had hoped this would be a good one, but May was very dry, and May and June were both cold, with north winds blowing. It seems strange there was such a good honey harvest in Illinois; the weather must have been cold there, too. The only way that I can account for it, is that they had rain a little sooner than we did, and that saved the clover. I never saw a good season that was dry through April and May, while the clover is growing. It can be dry when the clover has matured, and it will do no harm, but not while it is growing.

GEORGE M. STINEBRING,

Wayne Co., Ohio, Nov. 5.

Transferring Bees from Box-Hives.

This is my way of transferring bees from old hives without frames: If it is a gum I lay it on its side, with the comb standing on edge; nail a board on the bottom, leaving a hole large enough for the bees to enter the hive, and bore a number of holes in the top side of the hive. Prepare an 8-frame super with foundation in it, and place a queen-excluder between the hive and super, which keeps the queen out of the super, and no young bees will bother you. When I want to extract from it I will get a lot of honey from it that season, as it will not be checked from increasing in the latter part of the season. Quit extracting in time for

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them to fill their extracting frames for winter; remove the queen-excluder so the queen can go above to lay, which she will do almost invariably; if she does not, blow a little smoke into the entrance which will drive her up. When you find that she is up, put the excluder on again, and after the required time to hatch the brood has expired, place a new hive where the old one stands, and remove the old one, putting in the frames that are in the super with the bees that adhere to them. The old hive will have but little honey in it, as they have put it into the extracting-frames. The combs can be rendered into wax, as it is generally cracked and old, and probably some of it filled up with pollen.

I want to do this work in the first part of the season. I have always had the best results from transferring as I have stated. The whole strength of the colony is used to produce heat, so the changes in the weather do not interfere with brood-rearing; in fact, they transfer themselves—they hardly know they have made a change. J. G. CREIGHTON.
Hamilton Co., Ohio, Nov. 5.

The Season in South Carolina.

Our honey crop was a failure here this year in the spring and summer, and our bees were about ready to starve Aug. 1, but the cotton commenced to give some honey, and then they gradually built up, so that by Sept. 15 they were in good shape, and we had a good flow from Oct. 1st to the 20th, so the bees are in fine shape for winter. I have 70 colonies at home, and 15 at an out-yard, and they all have plenty of winter stores, and some of them could spare some, as the two-story hives have from 50 to 75 pounds each.

W. M. BAILEY.

Spartanburg Co., S. C., Nov. 7.

Bees as a Side Issue.

We had a bad summer. As it was so rainy and cold all through the early part the bees nearly starved in June, but by careful management I got a little surplus—all fancy—and I sold it at from 17 to 20 cents per section. I am now ready to commence the winter with 28 colonies, all in fair condition.

I found a bee-tree in May, cut it down and hived the bees; they had a fine leather-colored queen, and built up nicely, and are in good shape. I am a farmer, and keep a few colonies of bees as a side-issue, to help pay taxes. IRA SHOCKEY.


Randolph Co., W. Va., Nov. 6.

Late Queen-Introduction—Rearing Queens.

I received a queen this afternoon, and notwithstanding the cold, she and her attendants were in first-class condition. It required great care to hunt out a queen in a strong colony of mongrel bees, covered all over with flaming war-paint, but I did it, and got only one sting. The temperature at the time was 40 degrees above zero.

I can not sympathize with those who make so much complaint of getting poor queens from queen-breeders. I have bought queens from many persons for more than 30 years, and I can not recall more than one really inferior. I got one a few years ago that, for a time, laid comparatively few eggs, but later she kept her hive full of very fine bees, and the queens reared from her were among the very best I ever had.

Late last season I reared a queen in a small nucleus, which had lost its queen on her excursion to meet a drone; I gave it a bit of comb, only large enough for one cell, so the bees had but one larva to feed. I think there was not more than a pint of bees. The young queen seemed well developed, and became fertile, and began to lay a little in advance of the usual time. She pleased me so much that I introduced her to a full colony, and she has proved one of the very best queens in my apiary. She has done so well the past season that I want to try her another year, at least. From this experience, and from some others, I am satisfied that good queens can be reared in nuclei as well as in full colonies. Yet I would



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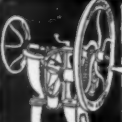
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prefer to have cells built in full colonies and under the swarming impulse. I get nearly all of my queens in that way. M. MAHIN.

Henry Co., Ind., Nov. 6.

Box-Hives vs. Modern Hives.

I see that many disparaging remarks and many sarcastic comments appear from time to time concerning "box-hives" and all who use them. And while not in any way an admirer or advocate of them, I would like to point out one reason why many such despised hives are still used, and always will be. That overwhelming reason is the expense connected with a good, modern hive, no matter which you select. And remember that the despised "box-hive" is always perfectly satisfactory to the bee.

To illustrate the expense connected with the change from box-hives to modern hives, I give my own experience:

I have kept from 10 to 15 colonies of common black bees in box-hives for the last three years, from 1900 to 1902, and this year I transferred them to 8-frame dovetailed hives, using the combined stand and bottom-board, and gable covers. Last spring I had 11 box-hives, with all colonies strong. I bought 20 hives, 1½ stories, and 5 extra supers, sections enough to fill all supers, enough extra thin foundation to put full sheets in all sections, and light brood to fill all frames with full sheets; bee-escapes, veil, smoker, foundation fastener, book, paint, etc., making a total expense of \$50.30.

Later on I purchased 16 Italian queens for \$13.00; making a total of \$63.30 for the first year. Expenses for the next season will be \$51.00; for 1905, \$62.74; for 1906, \$80.39; and from that on, when I shall have an apiary of 50 3-story hives, the annual expense for supplies of all kinds will be about \$85.00. Therefore, my apiary of 50 hives complete will cost me \$257.43. All these expense items are based on the A. I. Root Co.'s latest price-list. If prices continue to rise, as seems probable, the expense will be more.

There is one other item of expense that I

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HONEY-JARS.

I can sell you a White Glass Honey-Jar, holding 15 ounces of honey, at \$4.00 per gross. Also the standard square one-pound Jar at \$4.50 per gross. Sample of either Jar by mail on receipt of 10 cents for postage.

J. H. M. COOK, Bee-Keepers' Supplies
62 Cortlandt St., NEW YORK CITY.

41Atf Please mention the Bee Journal.

BINGHAM'S PATENT Smokers
25 years the best. Send for Circular.
25Atf T. F. BINGHAM, Farwell, Mich.
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

have not mentioned. Nine of the box-hives that I had were "on shares," and the owner got scared at the expense and risk of transferring, and sold out to me. So \$20 more must be added, making \$83.30 for 1903, and \$273.33 for the apary complete.

Also, there arises another item of expense in the loss of honey entailed by transferring, and the loss of 3 colonies in the same operation. Thus, I started with 11 colonies and got 9 swarms, so would have 20 colonies in box-hives. I have averaged about 50 pounds surplus honey per colony for the past 3 years, and have ready sale for all the chunk honey I can produce at 12½ cents per pound. So that even if none of the swarms had given any surplus, I would have 550 pounds of honey, or \$68.75. Instead of which I have 16 colonies, and 2 of the transferred colonies had to feed 25 pounds of syrup for winter supplies, and I got only \$10 worth of surplus honey; thereby losing \$58.75, making the total expense for apary, \$338.18. Had I continued to use box-hives the expense would have been nil.

Thus, you will readily see that not many farmers (and they are the people that will be generally found using box-hives) can contemplate the expense of buying modern hives and all the many necessary appliances they entail with any degree of equanimity. You will understand that I expect it to pay me well (notwithstanding the expense), or I should not have entered on the necessary expense for the next 3 years. But most users of the box-hives couldn't, and wouldn't, stand the expense, even if they knew that they would double or triple their honey crop.

So as I began so must I end—the expense entailed in using modern hives and appliances is responsible for the continued use of the despised "box."

A BEE-KEEPER IN VIRGINIA.
Augusta Co., Va., Oct. 26.

**\$12.80 F. & P.
200 Egg
INCUBATOR**

Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalog to-day.

GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

45A26t

Please mention the Bee Journal.



For Thanksgiving Day

a rate of one fare and a third for the round trip has been authorized to points within 150 miles on the Nickel Plate Road, good returning to and including Nov. 30, 1903. La Salle Street Passenger Station, Chicago, Cor. Van Buren and La Salle Streets, on the Elevated Loop. City Ticket Offices, 111 Adams Street and Auditorium Annex. Phone Central 2057. 27-44A4t

20,000 Pounds

White Alfalfa Honey for sale. Address

DR. GEO. D. MITCHELL & Co., Ogden, Utah.
46Atf Please mention the Bee Journal.

WANTED, COMB HONEY—We have an unlimited demand at the right price. Address, giving quantity, average weight per case, quality and price, properly crated, and delivered to your depot.
THOS. C. STANLEY & SON,
MANZANOLA, COLO., or FAIRFIELD, ILL.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

WANTED—Extracted Honey.

Mail sample and state lowest price delivered Cincinnati. Will buy FANCY WHITE COMB HONEY, any quantity, but must be put up in no-drip shipping-cases.

O. H. W. WEBER,
2146-48 Central Ave., CINCINNATI, OHIO.
24Atf Please mention the Bee Journal.

WANTED—Comb Honey in quantity lots. We are perhaps the only dealers in this article owning as much as 150,000 pounds at one time. Please state quantity, quality and price asked for your offerings. THOS. C. STANLEY & SON, 24Atf MANZANOLA, COLO., or FAIRFIELD, ILL. Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

CONVENTION NOTICES.

Chicago-Northwestern.—The regular annual meeting of the Chicago-Northwestern Beekeepers' Association will be held in the Revere House Club-Room, southeast corner of North Clark and Michigan Sts., on Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 2 and 3, 1903. The Revere House has made a rate of 75 cents per person per night for lodging, when two occupy a room. Meals, 35 cents, or on the American plan at \$2 per day. Owing to the Revere House furnishing FREE a place for holding our meeting, we feel that all who can do so should patronize them during the Convention. Dr. C. C. Miller, Ernest R. Root, W. Z. Hutchinson, Emerson T. Abbott, N. E. France, Inspector J. Q. Smith, Jas. A. Stone and Huber H. Root have signified their intention to be present. Pin this in your hat. There will be one of the best meetings ever held in Chicago. Everybody come.

HERMAN F. MOORE, Sec.

GEORGE W. YORK, Pres.

P. S.—It has been suggested that bee-keepers bring with them samples of honey, and such little appliances as they have that are considered handy to work with in the apary.

Colorado.—The 24th annual meeting of the Colorado State Beekeepers' Association will be held in the Chamber of Commerce Hall, Denver, Colo., Nov. 23, 24 and 25, 1903. An unusually fine program has been prepared. One of the features will be a display of hives, supers and frames manufactured in Colorado. The attendance of all Colorado bee-keepers is earnestly solicited. Write for program to Boulder, Colo. H. C. MORRHOUSE, Sec.

Minnesota.—The Minnesota Beekeepers' Association will hold its annual meeting at Minneapolis, Minn., Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 2 and 3, at the First Unitarian Church, on the corner of 8th St. and Mary Place (midway between Hennepin and Nicollet Aves.) Go in on the Mary Place side. Procure certificates from your local railroad agents when you purchase tickets, and those living in Minnesota can return for one-third fare, and we hope to secure the same for those living in Wisconsin, Iowa, and the Dakotas. DR. L. D. LEONARD, Sec.

WM. RUSSELL, Pres.

Missouri.—The Missouri State Beekeepers' Association will meet in Mexico, Mo., Dec. 15, 1903. J. W. Rouse will act as host to direct the attendants to the hall, which is free to all who desire to attend. Board may be had at the leading hotels at \$1 to \$2 a day. Come, everybody who is interested in bees and honey. Let us have a big meeting. We now have 51 paid members. Let us make it 100. Procure certificates from your local railroad ticket agents when you purchase your tickets. It may be you can return for ½ fare.

W. F. CARY, Sec.

J. W. ROUSE, Pres.

Canada.—The annual meeting of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association will be held in the Town Hall of Trenton, Ont., Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 1, 2 and 3, 1903, beginning at 2 p.m. on Tuesday. On the program are the following:

"The Advantages of Out-Apiaries; How, When and Where to Move Them," by B. O. Lott; "Shook Swarms," by Morley Pettit; "The Benefits of Organization and the Extension of the Markets," by F. W. Hodson, of the Agricultural Department; "On the Storing of Comb Honey," and "Experiments in the Preparation of Vinegar from Honey," by Prof. Frank S. Shutt; "Address on Experiments," by John Fixter, of the Experimental Farm. There will also be an address by Prof. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture of Ontario. A report of the Ontario Honey Exchange will be given and discussed. Messrs. Morley Pettit and C. W. Post will have charge of the Question Drawer. The evening of Dec. 2d will occur the annual banquet.

Persons having any new or practical inventions are invited to bring them to the convention and place them on exhibition to show their practical uses. There will be a place for showing these articles.

All persons going to the convention should purchase a full-fare single ticket from the agent at starting point, and get a standard certificate, and if sufficient attend and hold these certificates, the return fare will be one-third, according to the arrangements made with the different railway companies, or, if under 50, two-thirds single fare.

The leading hotels—the Bleeker House, St. Lawrence Hall, and the Hotel Aberdeen—will give a rate of one dollar per day.

A very cordial invitation is extended to all persons interested in bee-keeping to attend and take part in the discussions.

Streetsville, Ont.

W. COUSE, Sec.

HONEY AND BEESWAX

MARKET QUOTATIONS

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—The supply of comb honey is large, and sales are being forced, so that it is a little difficult to give accurate figures. Sales are not easily made of fancy at anything over 13c per pound, with less desirable grades selling lower. Extracted, white, brings 6@7½c, according to kind, flavor and package; amber, 5½@6½c. Beeswax, 28@30c.

R. A. BURNETT & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—Honey arriving very freely the last week and prices little easier. This month is best month in the year for demand of comb honey. We quote fancy white, 16@17c; No. 1, 14@15c; buckwheat, fancy, 15c. Extracted, white, 7@8c; amber, 6@7c. Bright yellow beeswax, 32c. We do not handle on commission.

WM. A. SELSER.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Honey demand and price keeps up remarkably well yet. Fancy white, 16c; A No. 1, white, 15c; No. 1, 14½@15c; mixed, 13½@14c; buckwheat, 13½@14c. Extracted, dark, 6½c; mixed, 6¼@7c; white, 7@7½c; but not as active as comb. Beeswax, 30c.

H. R. WRIGHT.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 7.—The demand for honey is a little better. The prices rule about the same. Extracted is sold as follows: Amber, in barrels, from 5½@5¾c; in cans about ½ cent more; water-white alfalfa, 6@6½c; white clover, 6½@7c. The comb honey market is quite lively, and it sells as follows: Fancy water-white, 14@15c. Beeswax in good demand, at 30c delivered here.

C. H. W. WEBER.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 11.—The demand for white comb honey is better than it was. The trade is particular and wants only very white, clean stock. If the wax is yellow from travel-stain it does not sell well, and price has to be cut. Fancy white comb, 14@15c; A No. 1, 13½@14c; No. 1, 13@13½c; No. 2, 12@12½c; No. 3, 11@12c; No. 1 dark comb, 11@12c; No. 2, 10@11c. White extracted, 6½@7c; amber, 6@6½c; dark, 5½@6c. Beeswax, 28@30c.

W. C. TOWNSEND.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—Comb honey continues to be in good demand. Fancy white honey in cartons we quote at 18c; No. 1, at 16c; glass-front cases fancy white, at 16c; No. 2, at 14c. Extracted honey, Florida, 6½@7½c, according to quality.

BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 23.—Receipts of comb honey good; demand good; market easier. Receipts of extracted light. We quote: Fancy white comb, 24 sections, per case, \$3.00; No. 1, white and amber, \$2.75; No. 2, \$2.50. Extracted, white, 7c; amber, 5@6c. Beeswax, 25@30c.

C. C. CLEMONS & Co.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 1.—Comb and extracted honey are coming in freely, and the demand is good with steady prices. We are making sales at the following prices: Amber extracted at 5½@6½c; white clover, 6¼@7½c. Fancy comb honey, 15c. Beeswax, 30c.

THE FRED W. MUTH CO.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Comb honey is arriving quite freely now, and is finding ready sale at 15 cents per pound for fancy white, 13@14c for No. 1 white, and 12c for No. 2 white and amber. Very little buckwheat on the market as yet, and prices are hardly established.

Extracted honey is ruling about the same as last with plenty of offerings of all grades.

Beeswax is somewhat declining and selling at present at from 28@29c per pound.

HILDEBRATH & SEIGELKEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—White comb, 1-lb. frames, 13@14 cents; amber, 9@11c. Extracted, white, 5½@6½c; light amber, 5@5½c; amber, 4½@5c; dark amber, 4@4½c. Beeswax, good to choice, light, 27½@29c; dark, 25@26c.

Market is more quiet than for several weeks preceding, but is fairly steady as to value. Spot stocks and offerings of both comb and extracted are mainly of amber grades, while most urgent inquiry is principally for water-white, the latter being the only kind meeting with much competitive bidding from buyers. Recent arrivals of honey included a lot of 121 cases from the Hawaiian Islands. The bees of the Islands feed mainly on sugar.

WANTED! FANCY COMB HONEY

In no-drip shipping-cases. Also Amber Extracted in barrels or cans. Quote your best price delivered Cincinnati. The Fred W. Muth Co. 32Atf Front and Walnut, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The Best Bee-Goods in the World....

are no better than those we make, and the chances are that they are not so good. If you buy of us **you will not be disappointed.** We are undersold by no one. Send for new catalog and price-list and free copy of THE AMERICAN BEE-KEEPER; in its thirteenth year; 50 cents a year; especially for beginners.

—THE—

W. T. Falconer Mfg. Co.,
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

W. M. GERRISH, Epping, N.H., carries a full line of our goods at catalog prices. Order of him and save the freight.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



\$300,000,000.00 A YEAR
and you may have part of it if you work for us. Uncle Sam's poultry product pays that sum. Send 10c for samples and particulars. We furnish capital to start you in business. Draper Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.

FREE as a Premium

A Foster Stylographic PEN....

This pen consists of a **hard rubber** holder, tapering to a **round point**, and writes as smoothly as a lead-pencil. The **point** and **needle** of the pen are made of **platina**, alloyed with **iridium**—substances of great durability which are not affected by the action of any kind of ink.

They hold sufficient ink to write 10,000 words, and **do not leak or blot.**

As they make a line of **uniform width** at all times they are **unequaled for ruling purposes.**

Pens are furnished in neat paper boxes. Each pen is accompanied with full directions, filler and cleaner.

BEST MANIFOLDING PEN ON THE MARKET.

19,000 Postmasters use this kind of a pen. The Editor of the American Bee Journal uses the "Foster." You should have one also.

How to Get a "Foster" FREE.

Send **TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS** to the American Bee Journal for one year, with \$2.00; or send \$1.90 for the Pen and your own subscription to the American Bee Journal for one year; or, for \$1.00 we will mail the pen alone. Address,

(Exact size of the Pen.) **GEORGE W. YORK & CO.**
144 & 146 Erie St., Chicago, Ill.

Hives, Sections, Foundation, etc. We can save you money. Send list of goods wanted and let us quote you prices. **ROOT'S GOODS ONLY.** Send for Catalog.

M. H. HUNT & SON, Bell Branch, Mich.

26th
Year

Dadant's Foundation 26th Year

We guarantee Satisfaction. What more can anybody do? **BEAUTY, PURITY, FIRMNESS, No SAGGING, No LOSS. PATENT WEED-PROCESS SHEETING.**

Why does it sell so well? Because it has always given better satisfaction than any other. Because in **25 years** there have not been any complaints, but thousands of compliments.

Send name for our Catalog, Samples of Foundation and Veil Material. We sell the best Veils, cotton or silk.

Bee-Keepers' Supplies OF ALL KINDS *****

Very fine pure-bred **BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK** Chickens and Eggs for sale at very low prices.

Langstroth on the Honey-Bee—Revised,

The classic in Bee-Culture—Price, \$1.20, by mail.

BEESWAX WANTED
at all times.

DADANT & SON,
Hamilton, Hancock Co., Ill

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

== BEST ==

Extracted Honey For Sale!

ALL IN 60-POUND TIN CANS.

Alfalfa Honey

This is the famous **White Extracted Honey** gathered in the great **Alfalfa** regions of the Central West. It is a splendid honey, and nearly everybody who cares to eat honey at all can't get enough of the **Alfalfa** extracted.



Basswood Honey

This is the well-known light-colored honey gathered from the rich, nectar-laden **basswood** blossoms. It has a stronger flavor than **Alfalfa**, and is preferred by those who like a distinct flavor in their honey.

Our honey is put up in tin cans holding 60 pounds of honey each. These cans are shipped in wooden-boxes, and should arrive safely. We have nothing but **PURE BEES' HONEY** to offer, and so guarantee it. **Cash must accompany each order.** All prices are f.o.b. Chicago.

Prices of Alfalfa Honey:

One 60-lb. Can @8c.....\$ 4.80
Two 60-lb. Cans (in 1 box) @7½c 9.00
(Larger quantities at the 7½c price.)

Prices of Basswood Honey:

One 60-lb. Can @9c.....\$ 5.40
Two 60-lb. Cans (in 1 box) @8c.... 9.60
(Larger quantities at the 8c price.)

A sample of either **Alfalfa** or **Basswood** honey will be mailed on receipt of 10 cents; samples of both kinds for 16 cents. (Stamps accepted.)

BEESWAX WANTED—We are paying 28 cents cash or 30 cents in trade for pure average beeswax delivered in Chicago (or Medina, Ohio).

HONEY-JARS—Don't forget to get our prices on all sorts of honey-packages.

THE A. I. ROOT COMPANY,

Successors to **GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,**

144 East Erie Street, - CHICAGO, ILL.